Amnaements

-8:15-The Old Homes matograph.

SMPIRE THEATRE—\$:20—Lord and Lady Algy.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—\$:15—Citizen Pierre.

BARRICK THEATRE—\$:10—Zara.

BRAND OPERA HOUSE—\$—Heartscase.

LAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—5:15—A Reign of Error.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—\$—Rouse and Juliet.

REVING PLACE THEATRE—\$—Alte Junggesellen.

LEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance.

COSTER & BIALS—\$:16—Vaudeville.

ENIORERSCKER THEATRE—\$—Colinette.

ATCEUM THEATRE—\$:20—Rupert of Henizau.

MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Plane Recital.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8:15—Buffale Bill's

Wild West.

SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-Because She Lo Him 8c.
URRAY HILL, THEATRE—8:15—The Woman Hater,
ATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings.
ASTORS—12:30 to 11—Continuous Performance.
M. T. JACK'S THEATRE—2:8—The Model.
ALLACK'S—8:20—The Cuckoo.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1899

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Filipinos attempted to break FOREIGN.—The Filipinos attempted to break through the American line south of Manila on Saturday night, but were repulsed; General Lawton's expedition will adopt frontier tactics in fighting the enemy. — The offer of New-Zealand to send a boat to Samoa with troops has been accepted by the British Government, but the troops will not be required. — General Alger sailed from San Juan for New-York on the transport Ingalls; he thinks the civil government in Porto Ricc must come slowly. on the transport Ingails; he thinks the civil government in Porto Rico must come slowly, and that the islanders must exercise patience.

The Danish steamer Nordfarer rescued twenty-six men from a French fishing schooner which foundered at sea.

The request of a Cuban judge that General Ludlow be prosecuted for setting aside the incomunicado law will probably be disregarded by Señor Lanuza, Cuban Secretary of Justice.

In a speech to Cuban Secretary of Justice. — In a speech to his constituents in France, Premier Dupuy referred to the Dreyfus agitation, saying that the judgment of the Court would be acknowledged by all and the guilty punished

DOMESTIC.—Stephen J. Field, retired Justice f the Supreme Court, died at his home, in Washington. —— War Department authorities Weshington. — War Department authorities we we when the west of the capture of Santa Cruz to expect news of the capture of Santa Cruz to be day. — Vice-President Hobert is said to be day. — The santously ill. — The improving, though still seriously ill. Governor favors keeping the Legislature in ses-sion till the Mayor has acted on the Rapid Transit bill. — The annual report of State Historian Hastings is made public. — Dea-cone and elders were ordained at the New-York Methodist Conference in Newburg.

CITY.—Frank Moss declared that he was well sleased with the results of the first day's ses-tion of the Mazet Investigation Committee, and declared that Mrs. Richard Croker was not subpensed to appear before the committee.

The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Andrews and Mrs. St. John and her three children, who lost their lives in the fire that destroyed Mr. Andrews's house at No. 2 East St. -seventh-st. on Friday morning, was held at Mr. Andrews's Fifth-ave, house, and Professor Felix Adler made an address. —— A number of Republican legislators and other leaders conferred with Senator Platt about police legisla-tion. —— Governor Roosevelt granted and then delayed service of extradition papers for N. A. Heckman, a leading witness against Molineux: the man is alleged to have escaped from a Tennessee prison. — Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic "Boss" of Kings County, returned ome from a trip to Florida.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fa and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 46%.

The probe of legislative investigation is evistages of the former investigation which made | ple of Cuba. While the large the Building Department and the Chief of Poin a striking way before the work of disclosure has fairly begun. It is not the duty or the enough of that disgusting treatment on the part of Democratic journals during the inquiries growing out of the war to make men realize the indecency and folly of trying to manufacture a public opinion in advance of adequate evidence to sustain one. It will be enough for those whose honest desire is the better government of New-York to call attention to the facts as they come out in evidence, and to invite the Democratic organization to refute them if pos-

One might imagine that men shrewd enough to build up and manage a machine like Tammany Hall would long ago have foreseen that a searchlight would be turned on them. Their defiance of public wishes and feelings has in many matters been so insolent that it was certain to call forth a demand for inquiry. The never learned to care anything for public opinion or to comprehend its force. It has gone on honest man in the city could be turned against the organization or not. The leaders have not that idea, if they think of the thing in cold has been so profound that it never seemed to them worth while to bother about it or to avoid preted if the searchlight of judicial inquiry were once turned on. People who have observed this temper of Democratic leaders for years past have come to wonder how the organization could be so reckless, if current reports about its doings had any foundation.

The city is going to see, apparently, whether the reports have any foundation or not. If Tammany Hall has been entirely spotless and sinless, and has done nothing in its conduct of city affairs the exposure of which can injure it. then its insolent behavior has one explanation. But if acts of corruption, abuses of power for private benefit, systematic refusal to perform duties because their non-performance could be made profitable, are once established by legal proof, the other explanation will have to be adopted-that the possession of apparently absolute power makes men mad, deprives them of ordinary faculties of reasoning, robs them of conscience and of honor, and renders them an easy prey when avenging justice starts out to

punish wrong. It is probable that the Democratic party would not have been subjected to this test so soon if it had not set itself solidly against every measure of reasonable form which the Governor has hoped to see carried through. It was open to Democrats throughout the State to give assent to such measures as the surest way to prevent party consolidates its entire power in the Legislature to stop every effort toward bettering the condition of New-York, to defend every Democratic evil-doer and shield every Democratic lawbreaker, and to make the defence of Tammany Hall and all its abuses the first function of Democratic lawmakers, then some light may

first be thrown upon the character of the city government they thus uphold.

A TRIBUNE BIRTHDAY.

A letter from a venerable reader which we print this morning calls attention in kind and affectionate words to the fact that The Tribune is entitled to celebrate its fifty-eighth birthday to-day. We had not forgotten the anniversary. but we might have refrained from alluding to it if our correspondent had not given expression to sentiments which remind us not only of the general goodwill which we are happy to possess, but also of the obligations which we are bound to acknowledge. Similar testimonials to a confidence which imperfections and even disagreements do not impair come to this office every day in the year, but we hasten to say to these who send them and to those who omit to follow so excellent an example that they are all welcome, that sincere criticisms of particular policies and utterances of The Tribune are scarcely less so, and that both varieties of address are helpful contributions to the production of this journal.

Our correspondent adverts to the material changes which have come to pass in the neighberhood of The Tribune, and of which its present habitation was one of the early examples. They are indeed impressive even to those whose recollection covers a much shorter period than fifty-eight years. They are as striking to the eye as are the moral and civil changes which have accompanied them to the mind. The thought of old landmarks which have disappeared recalls the comparatively recent period when New-York, though a metropolis, retained not a few characteristics of village life, to which perhaps many of our readers still look back with fond regret. Nevertheless, in spite of pleasant memories and some present experiences which are less dear, we are constrained to proclaim the doctrine that every succeeding age is the golden age in the history of civilization, and that New-York cannot be fairly deemed an exception to the general rule of progress. Inasmuch as the appeal lies to accomplished

facts, and we can be refuted if we are unduly egotistical, we do not scruple to accept our correspondent's congratulations upon the part which The Tribune has been enabled to take in the promotion of causes to which it was irrevocably committed by the circumstances of its That essential consistency which has birth. been defined as "fidelity to great principles once comprehended" we believe this journal has uniformly manifested. Those who have directed its course have been conscious of mistakes and had a keen sense of shortcomings, but they have not at any time felt the necessity of pleading guilty to an infirm and unworthy purpose. The past, they think, is on the whole pretty secure. But the gratification which evidence of service rendered inspires would be a poor thing if it did not in turn inspire a stronger resolve to make a still better use of future opportunity. Readers of The Tribune often give us reason to know that they not only value this paper for what it has been and, in their opinion, is, but that they expect improvement and will not be satisfied without it. We assure them that we fully acknowledge the justice of their demands and are solicitous to meet their requirements. We profess only a moderate degree of contentment, and we pledge our most earnest efforts to justify the constant preference of a constituency which it is an honor to possess.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The extinction of the so-called Assembly of Cuba and the designation of Gomez as General-in-Chief by the other Generals of the Cuban Army remove sources of irritation which might have become serious. The mischief plotters are not dead nor silenced, it is true, but are deprived of a great part of their power to cause trouble. If as individuals or through organization of clubs they manifest too active hostility dently that which Tammany has some rea- to the authority of the United States they can son to fear. The first day of inquiry has be handled by the military force without giving brought out more that Taminany cannot afford them opportunity to pretend that they repreto have known than was disclosed in the earlier sent either the revolutionary army or the peo-Tammany Hall a stench in the nostrils. What is permitted in the United States, all property the relations of Democratic officials have been | under military rule exclusively has to be govto Mr. Croker and his family, how officials of erned entirely according to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief. How far he may see lice have performed their duties, comes to light | fit to permit anybody to foment hostility to the United States, its Army, its officers or its authority, kindling individual feelings and creprivilege of public journals to prejudge any case ating organizations which may disturb the while inquiry is in progress. There has been peace and cause the sacrifice of the lives of United States soldiers in maintaining order, is a question which at any moment the President has power to decide.

The principal usefulness of the appointment of General Gomez to command a disbanding army is to fill a place in which some other man might have made mischief. When he has dismissed the force and remains commander of nobody it will rest with him to represent be fore any Cuban government which may hereafter be formed the just claims of the tighting men he has commanded, and it is to his credit that he has sharply distinguished between them and the political aspirants who have paraded about as leaders of the revolutionary movement. It is conceivable that General Gomez himself may give the Government some inconvenience. He appears to be somewhat narrow, stubborn and luclined to think that fact is that the Democratic organization has his ideas are right and others wrong. He speaks with much emphasis about the need of getting the American forces out of the island at an early day, and may believe that the day no possible difference whether every decent and has come when, in the judgment of the President, there is no independent government ex-

isting or as yet possible in Cuba. All this is conceivable, but need occasion no blood. But their contempt for public opinion anxlety. General Gomez would not be permitted, any more than Sanguily or any other leader, to stir up resistance to American authority. acts which could not be concealed or misinter- He could not call out his old soldiers or raise new bands without putting himself at the first step in armed resistance to the military power. What he can do is to urge that the people of Cuba have opportunity to express by their votes a deliberate decision whether they wish to establish an independent government. That opportunity the President presumably intends to give as soon as the condition of the country makes it proper. But in all probability General Gomez will find that a controlling majority of his own people oppose and will vote down at any time in the near future every proposal to disturb all business and industries by a new period of contention and uncertainty before the country has had time to settle itself to new

> It was said with perfect truth by one of the shrewdest foreign representatives in Cuba that if the island should at any time be abandoned by the United States forces, without any government recognized as competent in place of the United States to preserve order and enforce respect for international obligations, the fleets of foreign nations would be found in Cuban harbors within a few hours. Duty to their subjects residing and holding property in Cuba would compel foreign Powers to prepare at once to defend their rights against any form of lawless outbreak. The inhabitants of Cuba would be powerless. Neither in number nor in resources could they hope to be able to resist foreign aggression for a long time to come. Thus no government can come into existence which the United States does not judge capable and deserving, nor can any other government obtain from the United States the recognition and protection which would enable it to main-

> tain itself. If General Gomez does not yet see

these things, other substantial men in Cuba do, and it is certain that all the most powerful influences among the Cubans themselves, with the influence of the Spanlards also, will oppose any disturbance of the islands by premature effort to establish a government before the people are prepared for it.

A STRANGE CASE.

Joseph, Lord Little is a remarkable man. Such a combination of sensitiveness and carelessness to criticism we have never seen before. Some other men are as thin-skinned as he. Some others are as obtuse and indifferent to what is said about them. But where else are the same qualities simultaneously found in the same man? It is marvellous. No zoological simile fits the case. What beast combines the tender integument of a soft-shell crab in its softest softness with the pachydermatous dulness of the horned rhinoceros? As Lord Little in those profound literary studies which so qualify him to rule our educational system doubtless learned, Horace warns writers against the artistic abuse of any such unnatural junction of animal parts, and therefore we refrain from any attempts at figurative characterization of his temperament, and will just tell a plain tale of what we regard as a psychological problem worthy of study.

Some time ago Dr. Butler, a "poor college professor" of no official position, spoke of Lord Little as an educational mastodon, thereby, according to our Lord District-Attorney, tending to bring him into public ridicule as an old fogy. We do not mean to underestimate the circulation or importance of the publication containing Dr. Butler's article, but we doubt if one intelligent person out of a thousand in this city ever read this awful charge, or, if they did, remembered it five minutes afterward. Practically nobody knew Lord Little had been called an antediluvian until he himself drew attention to it by securing an indictment and announcing that he would not permit himself to be called names which he did not understand. Now almost everybody knows about it. So much for the sensitive Lord Little.

Let us see about the indifferent Lord Little, Some months ago the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, having a voice much more powerful than that of a "poor college professor," handed down a decision in a case in which Lord Little was a defendant. In that decision the Court with great emphasis declared that the said Lord Little had acted fraudulently, and denounced him in terms harsh enough to make the most thick-skinned person wince Yet, after that decision was quoted in The Tribune, this same Lord Little wrote on Fri day, saying: "Last evening I had not seen or "read that decision. I have seen extracts from "it for the first time this morning in The Trib-"une." What a remarkable man! He never even knows for months that the Supreme Court has accused him of fraud, but is in arms at once when a "poor college professor" calls him an old fogy! If we hadn't called his attention to it he might never have set himself right before the world, but might have lived on for years in ignorance of the Court's decision, though apparently he knew enough on the subject to have it appealed, and he says he hopes for a reversal.

Of the merits of the Court's action we do not pretend to speak. Lord Little says Justice Cullen, Justice Gaynor and Justice Hatch himself all commended his course as a receiver, and quotes from their opinion. But there is one point we do not understand, and as he does not follow Court attacks on him closely, perhaps it is well we should call his attention to it so that he may clear it up. We notice that the opinions he quotes say that in good faith he had title to the insurance moneys as against the company who issued them. That seems to be clear and satisfactory. So far as we can see, the Court approved his action as between himself. Mrs. Worthington and the creditors of the Worthington Company. But the later decision of Justice Hatch seems to imply that when granting such approval the Court was deceived, and that a fraud had been committed in diverting the insurance policies from the creditors of Richard Worthington who had a prior claim to that of the company creditors, as the company's receiver knew. Justice Hatch "This compromise, sanctioned by the "judgment creditors through the misrepresenta-"tions of the said Little, was, by like meth-"ods, given the approval of the Court," and, speaking of the correctness of the transaction as between the receiver and the Insurance company, he says: "Under the circumstances it "ought not to avail the fraudulent beneficiary "that he was guilty of no fraud in exchanging "the claim under the policies for actual cash, "for it was by virtue of his former fraudulent "acts, and by these alone, that he was "placed in the position to make the exchange "and receive the money."

So far as we can make out, the acts which Lord Little quotes the Court as commending and the acts the Court called fraudulent were not the same acts. If he is not too busy proving that he is not a mastodon perhaps he will show that they were.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. After a jovial debauch there sometimes comes a reaction, for which no rolling wave can be blamed. Prior to last week the stock market had swallowed much more effervescent stuff than its stomach could keep down, and the lurch of the moncy market had less to do with the unloading than the distressed victims imagined. It was on the whole an intelligent market. It not only discriminated between railroad and other stocks, but between good and bad railroad stocks; between the old trusts preferred, the value of which had been shown by successive dividends; the old common, of which part had the same advantage; the new preferred trusts issued in part for property furnished, and the new common, largely given as a bonus in consolidations. The sixty most active railroad stocks dropped from their highest average this year, \$75 09, to \$71 43 at the lowest point on Friday, and recovered to \$73 43 at Saturday's close. The old trusts preferred dropped from their highest average this year, \$95 03, to \$91 80, and recovered to \$93 14. Ten old common trusts dropped from their highest previous average, \$76 05, to \$67 24, and recovered to \$69 86. Ten new trusts preferred, whose highest average had been \$95 42, dropped to \$85 72, and recovered to \$87 72, and ten new common stocks, whose highest average had been \$57 07, dropped to \$44 04, and recovered to \$48 15. Taking the previous highest average of each class as the base or 100, the ratio of the averages at the lowest point on Friday and at the close on Saturday was in each class: At lowest, At close

Industrials, old preferred... Industrials, old common...

91.93 84.35 Whoever wishes to know why industrial stocks are not favored in bank loans may observe that the best of the old dividend-paying industrials preferred lost nearly as much as the average for all railroad stocks, good and common lost 6.71 per cent more at the lowest and 5.93 per cent more at the end; ten new preferred lost 5.29 per cent more at the lowest and 5.86 per cent more at the end, and ten new common lost 19.72 per cent more at the lowest and 13.33 per cent more at the end. For good railroad stocks there was excellent buystiff liquidation in street railroads, 1,026,093 shares of Manhattan, which declined 84 points,

and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which declined 151/s, being sold, besides about 58,000 shares of Metropolitan, which declined 16 points.

Outside the stock market business was of astonishing volume. New-York clearings amount-ed to \$1,543,123,642 for the week, but payments amounted to \$586,882,385 at other cities in five days, so that the week's total was probably \$2,200,000,000 or more, exceeding the same week last year by about 63 per cent and the week in 1892 by about 601/2 per cent. The March clearings, \$8,726,599,138, were much the largest ever known in any month, even exceeding those of January by \$234,000,000, those of last March by 54.5 per cent and those of March, 1892, by 34.3 per cent. The quarterly exchanges, \$24. 200,665,593 in amount, exceeded last year's by 40.5 per cent, and those of 1862 by 49.3 per cent. If anybody had predicted when President McKinley was inaugurated, that "in two years the country's business will be 50 per cent larger 'than in the most prosperous of all past years," ne would have been mentally stoned to death, as prophets are. The best of it is that outside New-York and its stocks the clearings in March were 37.5 per cent larger than in

Foreign trade is heavy, imports at New-York last week being \$2,088,000, or 20 per cent more than last year, and exports \$529,000, or 6 per cent more. The imports lifted customs receipts to \$5,011.127 in seven business days of April, and all receipts to \$11,331,583-another bad dose for those who assert that the tariff is a deficit breeder. As calculated to cover its part of all normal expenses in peace, the tariff should have vielded \$3.819,000 in seven days, about \$1,200 .-000 less. Railroad earnings in the fourth week of March were 11.7 per cent larger than last year, and for the month thus far reported 6.5 per cent larger than last year and 12.9 per cent larger than in 1892, every section showing increase, the coalers 29 per cent, the Southern roads 22 and the grangers 14 per cent.

The cotton movement is larger, 121,821 bales having come into sight in April, against 101,989 last year, making 10,075,431 bales April 7. As exports and takings of spinners continue small, weakness is natural, and 6.19 cents is quoted, against 6.19 cents a year ago. Wheat exports fell slightly behind last week, flour included, only 3,384,800 hushels having gone out, against 3,778,726 last year, though Western receipts continue heavy, 3,851,011, against 1,901,305 last year. Corn took a turn for the better last week, 3,412,480 bushels going out, against 3,483,650 last year. If reports of injury to growing wheat should be sustained, the foreign demand for both grains would be strengthened.

The bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association adds further evidence of the increase in iron production. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company reports two furnaces of about 1,800 tons weekly capacity to start on April 5 and 10, one other on May 10, one Pioneer of 1,000 on April 30, one Sloss of 900 on May 20, and one of 900 previously reported. Part of this increase has already been realized, and though Grey Forge is slightly stronger at Pittsburg prices of other pig there and elsewhere are unchanged. Orders for finished products are held back by inability of works to execute them more than by prices asked, and yet many good orders are somehow placed-one by Philadelphia for 3,000 tons ship plates, one of 6,000 tons for a Newark building, and one of 17,000 tons open hearth steel for the East River Bridge. In minor metals strength reflects heavy consumption, with Lake copper at 18 cents and tin at 24.35 cents.

The few strikes in cotton mills where wages have been raised, but not as much as the hands wished, affect but little the general improvement which the widespread advance produces. The demand for cotton goods has been only moderate of late, but large enough to prevent any weakness in prices. The wool manufacture may perhaps charge some hindrance to persistency of promoters, who have led many to expect combinations which will never be formed. A few mills are well sold up, some in heavy serges, though low-grade cassimeres and cheviots are weaker in tone and most of the mills still have less than their usual supply of orders ahead. The sales of wool increase a little as the new clip approaches, and many are disposed to lighten old stocks, even at some concessions. All imports of woollen goods in January and February were only about \$3,082,000 in value, besides \$300,000 worth witndrawn from warehouse, and with less than \$11,000,000 worth of foreign woollens marketed here in eight months ending with February, the manufacture is hardly hindered much by competition from abroad.

There always was a certain incompatibility between industry and gambling, so that it is not at all surprising that the use of industrial securities for purely speculative purposes should

Now that General Russell Hastings has de lined the appointment of Director of the Bureau of American Republics, what becomes of the malignant talk about his predecessor having been forced out of the place as a "put-up job" to give him a "soft snap"? Gone the way of the rest of the goodly company of slanders upon the Government.

We do not in the least wonder that Mr. Mc-Cann does not like to tell his relationship to

The President makes good use of his power to appoint cadets to West Point when he gives sons of Army officers a chance to follow in the path their fathers have trod. The boy whose father died for his country has a right to grow up to fill his father's place.

The city of Detroit is having lots of fun over the proposed scheme of municipal ownership of streetcar lines. No doubt the scheme is practicable. Other cities have tried it and are trying it, some with success, some without. did try the experiment here with the Brooklyn Bridge, but Tammany Hall brought it to grief for the benefit of favored speculators. What Detroit should guard against most carefully is just such an experience. Just about the time when it has got its municipal roads in splendid order and paying handsomely, a local Tammany will move to lease them all for a nominal consideration to a private corporation. Then, if Detroit doesn't watch out, the last state of that city will be worse than the first.

The Queen of Rumania has presented to the Church of Curtea d'Argesch, the oldest in the kingdom, a manuscript copy of the Evangelium used in the Eastern Church, written and illuminated by herself on thirty sheets of parchment. Each sheet has a border of massive silver daintily engraved, and all are bound together in a gold hinge of curious workmanship. This gorgeous document lies under a glass dome, which is sur-mounted by a golden cross and crown, and is inclosed in a case of carved wood designed by Lecomte de Nouy, the leading architect of Vienna From the corners of this canopy dangle four lamps of gold, set with precious stones. An inscription states that the gift was the work of Queen Eliza-beth's own hands, which were busy upon it for six years, and that it is intended as a memorial to her little daughter, Princess Marie, who died in

The Rev. Dr. Handley Carr Glynn Moule, who succeeds Canon Armitage Robinson as Norrisian professor of divinity at Cambridge University, has made a mark as a scholar and preacher.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has susained the will of the late Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, which some relatives contested. The will contains the following bequests, which, under the decision of the court, will take effect: Two thousand dollars each to the Second Society of Universalists, in Boston: Universalist Publishing House; Massachusetts Convention of Universalists; Goddard Semi-nary, Barre, Vt.; Dean Academy, Franklin; West-brook Seminary, Deering, Me., and the Universalist

Society, Lempster, N. H. The rest and residue of the estate is given to Tufts College, which will re-ceive about \$40,000.

The first woman pensioner of the Spanish war is Mrs. S. C. Gibrreath, of Austin, Tex., whose hushand, a major in the 11th Infantry, died in Porto

Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, made at informal address at the Union League in Philadel ne had changed, and was no longer a conservative, but an annexationist. He believed this country' attitude in the present Philippine Situation wa-right. He regarded Aguinaldo's uprising as simpli a rebellion and anarchy which must be crushed.

Colonel John Jacob Astor has arrived at Constan-Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, is also there. the invitation of Mr. Straus, the United States ister, he professionally attended the wife of Te Pacha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The first anniversary of the battle of Manila is to be observed by Norwich University, at North-field. Vt., by the laying of the foundation of a

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Union Pacific Railway will invite over three hundred colleges and universities of the States to send an expert geologist or paleontologist, with a corps of assistants, to Wyo ming the coming summer to visit the fields of gigantic fossil remains which are found in that State. The invitations will offer, in the interest of science, free transportation from Chicago on the east and San Francisco on the west to Laramie

In the Manila Police Court .- "Who and what was

the deceased?"
"He was a tenderfoot from 'Frisco, Your Henor."
"And what is your excuse for killing him?"
"He was the sixteenth idiot, Your Honor, who worked me with the old gag about the insurgents playing a Luzon game."
"Discharged."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer,

"When Colonel Richard I. Dodge," says "The Kansas City Journal," "was in command of one of the Southern Kansas forts many years ago, he Indians who complained to him of the quality of the soap issued to them by the Government Thinking it would be impossible to make soap too bad for an Indian, Dodge investigated, with result of finding that the tribe had been eating their soap allowance and didn't like the taste. All of which is brought to memory by a letter from says that many of the soldiers have bought monkeys, which they keep about the barracks, and adds that they are an awful nuisance, because they

Teacher-One should be thoughtful in dispensing favors. For example, suppose your father, Johnny, was in a crowded streetear and two ladies, one old and the other young, got in, which of them would be give his seat to?

Johnny-Guess are a contractive to the seat to? Johnny-Guess you don't know dad. He wouldn't give it to either. (Boston Transcript.

A suit at Oklahoma City has brought out a most urious train of circumstances. A woman secure a divorce from her husband, together with a large amount of alimony. The divorced husband then entered into an agreement with a good-looking young man in the neighborhood whereby the young nan was to pay court to the woman, marry her, get control of all her property and divide it with the divorced husband. The young man carried out his agreement to the letter, and then fied the country. suit is now brought by the woman to recover the property of which she had been defrauded by

"Elliottson," said his mother, "have you quarrelled with your friend Ticklowell Howjames?"
"No, mamma," responded the little Boston boy,
"But I do not associate with him now. He and
I entertain different views regarding the solution
of the English sparrow problem."—(Chicago

Andrew D. Findley, of Kansas City, who is very iii. lived in this city many years ago. member of the famous "Peace Committee" which went to the rooms of John Morrisey, ex-prizefighter and Congressman from this city, to persuade him to keep cool when Baker shot Poole during a quarrel over an election. The Baker-Poole shooting was one of the most sensational tragedies ever enacted in the metropolis.

"That feller Bryan is a-sidlin' over tew the bond-holders." remarked Farmer Taterbug.
"What's he bin a-doin'?"
"Why, the dern critter's a-gola' to tend a dinner down New-York way, which the cost'll be a hull dollar apiece."—(Philadelphia North American.

"Yes," said the college president, reported by "The Cleveland Plain Dealer," "a large proportion of our undergraduates hurriedly enlisted as soon as the war broke out. In fact, I don't think there is a college in the showing as far as patriotism and true bravery go. "I notice that several of your lecture-rooms seem deserted. Where are the young men?"

"Oh, there was a case of suspected chickenpox in one of the dormitories and most of the boys ran

Not Politics—Father—Ah, my son, it pleases me to see that you are aking an interest in politics. Every good citizen should interest himself in politics. That is an imposing lot of figures you have there. What do they represent, the vote for the different candidates by wards?

Son—No, father, these are not political figures. They represent the averages made by the members of our baseball team in their practice games.—(Chicago News.

The present number of Indians in Canada is 100, 093, an increase of 729 over last year.

When Love Was Bunkered.—"Ah," she said, stroking his soft curls and looking regretfully into his upturned face—he was kneeling beside her—"you will not think me cruel, will you? You will he brave and try to forget me, won't you? You do not know how sorry I am to be compelled to say 'no' to you. Under other circumstances we might have been happy together, but as it is I must be frank with you. There is no hope."

have been happy together, but as it is I must be frank with you. There is no hope."

It is whole frame was shaken by a great sob. Then he looked appealingly into her fawnlike eyes and asked:

"Why is it, Virginia, that you are so sure we cannot be happy together? Why may I not hope?"

"There is an impassable barrier between us," she replied. "You are the champion golf player of this State, and my mother is president of the Society for the Suppression of Dialect; so there you are."

Realizing that his dream of bliss was at an end, be went away humming softly:

went away humming softly:
Alas, that love should foozle thus
She put it pat to me,
And we may never, never suft
Each other to a tee.
—(Chicago

-(Chicago News. Henry Nunez, the treasurer of the Clover Club

of Philadelphia, was thus pleasantly welcomed the other day by "El Cubano," of Santiago: "We have the pleasure of acknowledging a visit made to u by the distinguished Henry Nunez, who has just arrived to this capital, being appointed chief postmaster of this province. Mr. Nunez, as his name reveals, is of Spanish origin, and has informed that, altho born in Philadelphia, he passed his earlier years in this city of Orient, being a pupil of the well-known Santiago School, being quainted with many persons of this city, whom he has not forgotten and wishes to see Nunez talks Spanish fairly well, and has a pleasant and polite way of talking that will captivate respect and consideration, which, united to the knowledge he possesses as a public employe most convenient for the mail service, which has up to present day been very defective, as it has been conducted by partles not familiar with the peculiar conditions of our country. We correspond to Mr. Nunez's visit with our greeting of welcome, and tender our congratulations for the appointment with which the intervening Government has dis tinguished him with."

Hotel Manager—I see you have given our finest suite of rooms to a man named Bilkins. Are you sure he can pay the charges? Clerk—Yes; he's rich enough Manager—How do you know? Clerk—He is old and ugly, and his wife is young and pretty.—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

M. Docquois, the president of the international

culinary exhibition that has just been held in Paris, admits that England has within the last twenty years taken the lead in international cockvater-cooked or steamed vegetables, and some of her sauces. But the yearning for choice, plain food has damaged the fine art of Brillat Savarin. The modern and complex 5 o'clock tea is loudly condemned by caterers to the palate of "Tout Paris." It spoils the tardy dinner, to which the guests pay scant attention, because they are afraid

What He Really Said.—"And you say the idiot of a teacher told you that you had an extravagant fool of a father?"
"That's what he meant."
"But what did he say?"
"He said it was criminal folly to waste money on the education of such a chump as I am."—
(Indianapolis Journal.

BISHOPS ON CHURCH CRISTS

POLITICAL, SAYS BISHOP TUTTLE.

THE PRESENT AGITATION IN ENGLAND THE OUTCOME OF THE PAR-

TIES' EXIGENCIES. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Out of the midst of most pressing duties

I have been seeking time to answer yours of March 29 concerning the "controversy over ritualism in the English Church" and "the attitude of the Episcopal Church in this country. It appears to me that the opportunities and exigencies of the political parties of the realm have contributed mostly to the agitation in the

English Church In our own Church in this country my experience has not imposed upon me the official duty of giving consideration to "ritualistic" questions, and I therefore am quite sure I could not give answers that would be of much value or authority to the two questions propounded DANIEL S. TUTTLE, by you. Bishop of Missouri

St. Louis, April 6, 1899.

BISHOP GILLESPIE'S VIEWS. TRANSUBSTANTIATION NOT A PART OF THE

ENGLISH CHURCH TEACHING, AND CONFESSION VOLUNTARY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In reply to the two inquiries addressed to me in yours of March 30-

(1) Is "the doctrine of the 'so-called mass.' as

held by the advanced Catholic party of the English Church," a view of the Real Presence that can scarcely be distinguished from the Romish Transubstantiation, and one that includes Eucharistic adoration and the administration of the Holy Communion without reception?

Lanswer, No. (2) "The attitude of the Episcopal Church

that it is "voluntary" and may not be "enforced" under any circumstances. GEO. D. GILLESPIE.

toward the doctrine of auricular confession" is

Bishop of Western Michigan. Grand Rapids, April 6, 1899.

REFERS TO THE COMMENTATORS. RISHOP WHITEHEAD THINKS DIFFERENCES

CAN BE RECONCILED-CONFESSION VOL-UNTARY IN CHURCH TEACHING. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The questions which you sent to me can scarcely be answered in few words. There is a great deal of misunderstanding concerning these matters and much thoughtless speaking and writing; but I do not believe that among intelligent, well-read church people of various party affiliations there need be any very great difference of view, provided all will listen sympathetically to the explanations of others.

First-Concerning the Eucharist, Dr. Pusey, Mr. Mackonochie, Canon Carter and Dr. Liddon, and other so-called Catholic leaders made declaration as follows more than thirty years ago: We repudiate the notion of any present sacri-

fice or any view of the Eucharastic offering as of something apart from the one sufficient Sacrifice and Oblation of the Cross, which alone is "that perfect redemption, propitiation and satis-faction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual." which alone is meritorie Article of Religion, XXXI.)

One famous passage from Jeremy Taylor puts in clear language what we suppose to be the "teaching of the advanced party of the English Church" concerning the Eucharistic Sacrifice, called the mass:

Now, what Christ does in heaven He hath Now, what Christ noes in neaven he had commanded us to do on earth, that is, to represent His death, to commemorate His sacrifice, by humble prayer and thankful record, and by faithful manifestation and joyful Eucharist, to to lay it before the eyes of our Heavenly Father. so ministering in His priesthood and doing ac-cording to His commandment and example—the Church being the image of heaven, the priest the minister of Christ, the holy table a copy of the celestial altar, and the eternal sacrifice the Lamb slain from the beginning of the wo being always the same.

The Rev. Edward Bickersteth, a well-known

The Lord's Supper was designed to represen The Lord's Supper was designed to represent and commemorate and show forth the Lord's death as a sacrifice for sin. This is done as the prevailing mode of pleading His merits before God. . . What we more compendiously express in that usual conclusion of our prayers, "through Jesus Christ our Lord," we more fully and forcibly represent in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, when we plead the virtue and merits of the same sacrifice here which our great High Priest is continually urging for us in heaven.

Citing these utterances and commenting upon them an English ritualist (G. W. E. Russell)

There is the Doctrine of the Eucharistic Sacrifice defined by an evangelical divine in language which every English Catholic would wish to make his own.

And every intelligent student of the Prayerbook knows that it is strictly in accord with the teaching of the Episcopal Church, which calls the bread and wine "oblations," and the Eucharistic action "a perpetual memory of that His precious death and sacrifice," "the memorial Thy Son hath commanded us to make," "this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving," "our

bounden duty and service." The following verses of a communion hymn from the authorized Hymnal, which is widely used in the Church, expresses, I should judge, the general sentiment and belief of Episcopalians of all parties:

HYMN NO. 228.

And now, O Father, mindful of the love
That bought us, once for all, on Calvary's Tree,
And having with us Him that pleads above,
We here present, we here spread forth to
Thee.
That only offering perfect in Thine eyes,

The one true, pure, immortal sacrifice. Look, Father, look, on His anointed face,

And only look on us as found in Him: Look not on our misusings of Thy grace. Our prayer so languid, and our faith so dim: For lo, between our sins and their reward We set the Passion of Thy Son our Lord. Second-You ask, What is the attitude of the

Episcopal Church toward the doctrine of auricu-

The Episcopal Church certainly does not teach compulsory" or "enforced" confession, if such a thing there could be. But by the very terms of the commission given to the priesthood it would seem that there is inherent in every priest the right to hear voluntary confessions of those whose consciences are disquieted by the knowledge of sin, and in some cases to exhort to confession. Says Dr. Vaughan in one of his

Most clergymen, whatever their church views and themselves compelled sometimes to receive confessions. In other words, they are the nat-ural referees in cases of conscience, and cannot, if they would, evade the necessity of administering privately to spiritual disease.

The declarations of the Episcopal Church in this country upon this subject are as follows: In the communion office:

Because it is requisite that no one should come to the Holy Communion but with a full trust in God's mercy and a quiet conscience, therefore, if there be any of you who by this means cannot quiet his own conscience herein, but requireth further comfort or counsel, let him come to me, or to some other minister of God's Word, and open his grief, that he may receive such godly counsel and advice as may tend to the quieting of his conscience and the removal of all scruple and doubtfulness.

In the visitation of the sick:

Then shall the minister examine whether he repent him truly of his sins, being in charity with all the world, exhorting him to forgive from the bottom of his heart all persons whe